

Two specimens of this species were taken associated with *Phyllosoma furcicaudatum*. For temporary convenience I shall designate them after the locality at which they were taken, although I believe that they are the same species at different ages. The smaller one is little larger than the length of the ophthalos when it quits the ovum. The second corresponds in all respects excepting that it is a little more developed. They both resemble *Phyllosoma furcicaudatum* in all the appendages that are developed, excepting the ophthalmopoda, antennæ, and pleon.

The ophthalmopoda have the peduncle and the ophthalmus subequal in length, the latter is pear-shaped and articulated with the peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ is single-branched, cylindrical, and nearly one-third the length of the carapace.

The second pair resembles the first both in size and length.

The second pair of siagnopoda is biarticulate, but small and rudimentary (Pl. XII D. fig. 2*f*).

The third is not yet present.

The two pairs of gnathopoda and the three anterior pairs of pereopoda are well developed, and correspond nearly with those of *Phyllosoma furcicaudatum*, excepting in having the dactyli comparatively longer, as well as the several spinous teeth upon the respective joints also.

The fourth pair is present in the form of incipient buds, while the fifth pair is not as yet represented.

The pleon is feeble, cylindrical, and terminates at the external lateral angles with a small tooth and a minute hair (Pl. XII D. fig. 2*z*).

*Phyllosoma philippinense* (Pl. XII D. fig. 3).

*Habitat.*—Taken off the Philippine Islands, October 23, 1874.

Length 2 mm.

This species corresponds very closely with that taken off Samboangan, and is no doubt closely related to it. It differs somewhat in the form of the ophthalmopoda, as represented in the plate, but I am inclined to believe that those of *Phyllosoma samboangense* are altered in form from the manner of preservation. All the appendages are similarly developed and show the same characteristic features, except that the posterior pair of the developed pereopoda, which correspond to the third pair in the adult, has no basephysis, but has on the posterior margin, one-third from the coxal articulation, a strongly formed tooth-like process; the morphological value of which is yet to be determined.

The pleon is slightly tapering, and terminates on each postero-lateral angle with a small tooth (Pl. XII D. fig. 3*z*).